

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 3.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1826.

(VOL. 1.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALIEN LAWS.

By the parliamentary reports of April 21st, we perceive that the Alien Laws cease to be in force in November next, and that it is not the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to propose their renewal. We rejoice that the situation, internal and external, of the country, will permit a concession so grateful to national feelings. The existence of these laws has often been a subject of censure to those who have paid too little attention to the circumstances upon which their necessity was founded. When we consider the geographical position of our native country, her political institutions, the envy and hatred of half Europe, we shall probably find some palliation for an unseemly jealousy, and for that partial dissonance which subsisted between the interior and exterior policy. No doubt these laws were dictated by circumstances with which *liberality* could keep no measures, and by measures which find no counterpart in the ordinary details of history. National security is not to be sacrificed to the morbid sensibilities of a nervous philanthropy, or to the declamations of false humanity. That they shall be abolished, we ardently rejoice; that necessity shall never again prompt to their renewal, we have our doubts: but we hope the time is far distant, and that the gratification of the best feelings of the nation may long be compatible with its best interests.

Departure of the Duke of Devonshire.—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire embarked on board the *Glow-ester*, on Tuesday last. The ship is fitted up in a state of superior elegance and splendour. The fine band of the Royal Marines is embarked, and with a guard of honour, from the same corps, accompanies his Grace to St. Petersburg. The plate occupied was despatched by a transport, lying at the Tower Stairs on the preceding day. It forms a complete service, and consists of sixty thousand ounces. The field of the table is completely filled with magnificent wrought silver *plateaux*, covered with candelabras of the most exquisite workmanship, with groupes of figures supporting flowers in every appropriate situation. Ten massive wine coolers, the sculpture quite *unique*, give a noble effect to the *coup d'œil*. The table-service is complete for a regular dinner for sixty persons, with all the paraphernalia *a la Francaise*. The spoons, forks, &c. are quite new in device. The whole filled twenty immense chests. The liveries are in the old Cavendish costume of half a century ago. The cloth a superfine yellow, with stripes of broad silver lace, covering every part except the interstices composing the yellow cloth, and light blue velvet, thus forming three stripes—the silver, the yellow cloth, and the blue velvet. Rich silver buttons, with the family arms, and long silver tags streaming in four lines from the shoulder; breeches and waistcoat of light blue. Twelve noblemen and gentlemen formed the suite.

A letter has been received from the party of miners who left this country for Colombia about twelve months since. Four of the number died on the passage; the remainder were fifty-three days in ascending the river Magdalena, which passage they describe as dangerous, from the number of alligators with which it abounds, and by which one of the native boatmen, who plunged into the river to recover his oar, and a dog that was brought from Cornwall, whilst walking on the bank, were seized and devoured. The party suffered much from the heat and musquitos before they reached the mines, which are in an elevated situation, where the heat does not exceed what is felt in England in July. They re-

present the mines as being very promising; provisions are not very good; beef is 4d., potatoes, small and bad, 6d., and flour 1s. pound. English porter 6s. a bottle, brandy 1s. a quart; wine is very cheap, and tropical fruits abundant. The inhabitants are friendly. A steam vessel, of 160 tons burthen, drawing only four and a-half feet water, has commenced plying on the Magdalena. Some of the miners have sent gold coined pieces, about the size of a dollar, to their friends; they bear the impression of the head of the Liberator Bolivar.

SCOTLAND.—The workmen employed at the Auchmead quarry, Innerkip road, Greenock, lately opened, dug out of a petrification of wood embedded five feet and a half deep in the body of a rock, a horse-shoe, which, though in a mutilated state, may yet be deemed in good preservation, considering the immense time it must have lain deposited in the stratum where it was found. It is apparently silver, or an alloy of precious metal, and appears to have been well executed. How long it may have remained there is extremely doubtful, but that it is of very great antiquity is certain; and the discovery of such an article in the bosom of the solid rock may well warrant the supposition of an antediluvian existence; but this, says the Greenock paper, we leave to the solution of the geologist and antiquary.

Trade is reviving in Glasgow: a letter from that city says,—“There are more decided indications of returning prosperity than those noticed in my last communication. Considerable business has been done in sales to English houses in the home-trade. The prices have been very low, but at the present reduced rate of weaving and of yarns, the goods can be replaced, and sold at the same prices with a small profit. About 20,000 pieces 6f. power loom calicoes have been sold at printing-houses, and to speculators. There has not this week been a single new case of embarrassment.”

Ambulatory Parliaments.—Mr. Cresset Pelham, no doubt for some good reason, moved a resolution in the House of Commons for holding Parliaments in the capitals of the kingdom, other than in London; but having no person to second his motion, not even one of the Directors of the new Steam Companies, his motion was lost, and St. Stephen still holds his sway.

Lord Nelson and Lord Norbury.—A celebrated Barrister of the Irish court, who had a short time before been horsewhipped at the foot of Nelson's Pillar, in Sackville-Street, so severely as to be carried home bleeding with the severity of his punishment, cross-examined a man who had indicted another for an assault. “Pray Sir,” said the Counsel, with his usual Barristerial insolence, “were you well beaten?” “Yes, Sir,” said the man, “quite as well as you were at the foot of Nelson's Pillar.” The Counsel turned pale with rage and mortification, and turning to Lord Norbury—“My Lord,” said he, “I appeal for the protection of the Court against this insolence.” “The Court,” cried Lord N. “can never refuse its protection to any one who has bled under the immortal Nelson.”

HAYTI.

Some extraordinary circumstances are reported respecting Hayti. Mr. Canning, it is said, took the same steps with France, regarding Hayti, which he did with Spain and the South American States;—sending a formal despatch to declare, that if France did not recognize the independence of Hayti, England would. This, it is stated, led to the acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic. If the Haytian government had been aware of this circumstance, France would not have received any pecuniary compensation for the gracious act of acknowledgement.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.

In our last number we inserted an abridgement of the Constitution, presented by *The Liberator* to the Congress of this Republic.

To form an exact and correct opinion of its merits, we require more definite information than we have yet obtained, as, unfortunately, we have been unable to procure a copy of the original.

The Revolution is of too recent a date to permit us to pronounce decidedly on the evils or defects of the Constitutions which have been adopted by the different Republics. Every thing which has reference to them is, as yet, in a state of experiment, to which time alone can assign a positive character. If we were interrogated concerning the Constitution of Bolivia, we should answer, that in our opinion it is the very *beau ideal* of theoretical constitutions, or constitutional theories. It is the most ingenious one ever proposed or adopted by the American states; and if ingenuity were practicability, or fertile invention experience, we would not hesitate to say that it is one of the best ever conceived. It is certainly supported by plausible arguments and deductions, drawn from the defects of some, and excellencies of others; which are expressed in a discourse that accompanied the Constitution, and from which we derive the greater portion of our information relative to the division of powers, and functions of the different bodies. But for ourselves, we confess that from a cursory examination, we are far from being convinced that it is one that is either suited to practical application, or calculated to produce those improvements in the system of government which are anticipated. Simplicity may be an evil; but complexity in the machinery often produces collisions, delays, and a variety of bad consequences. Those refinements in the division of the legislature,—the metaphysical distinctions in the classifications of power, and the inferences which have recommended their adoption, are of a character too abstract to be verified in practice, or to be found consistent with the present state of the Republic for the regulation of which they are intended. Instead of conducting to ensure the enactment of wise and vigorous laws, we have our misgivings respecting their tendency to promote dissensions. The institution of three legislative bodies, and granting to two the faculty of decision, will have a more certain influence in exciting jealousies between them; as, by rejecting the opinion of the one which may remain in the minority, a censure of that body is implied in a much more expressive manner than in ordinary cases, that can scarcely consist with the peaceable continuance of their functions; and, what more particularly strikes us as corroborative of this opinion, is the continuance for life of one of these bodies, and that in a Republic that makes no distinction in political influence between the suffrages of an *hidalgo*, and the *negro*,—between the learned jurist or the scholar, and he who can scarcely sign his name or spell the laws. If the citizens are jealous of their liberties, they will watch them, who, from the duration of their office, are most likely to be exposed to the influence of other motives than the unsophisticated desire of public prosperity, or the preservation of general rights.

To divide legislative bodies may be wise in America; but where all the interests are united, we see no sufficient cause for imposing upon them a triple character, which has no existence in circumstances excepting such as shall be created for the purpose. The stability of the government may be considered as involved in the question; but we seek in vain for a guarantee in a body that is most nearly allied to it by its offices and interests, and yet may be

reduced to a mere cypher in importance. Other remarks may be spared on a subject which is now merely speculative, and with which we have little concern; and we turn with great satisfaction to notice sentiments that do honour to the source from which they emanate.

In part of the discourse to which we before alluded, there appear several observations of value, and worthy of attention for their enlightened character, and the reference which they have to us as foreigners. Of the justice of the views concerning religion, we will say nothing;—we admire their liberality.

“Legislators, I shall mention an article that I am aware I ought to have omitted. In a political constitution, a religious profession ought not to prescribe doctrines above fundamental laws. These are the guarantees of civil and political rights; and as religion belongs to none of these rights, it is of an undefinable nature in the social order, and pertains to intellectual morality.

“Religion governs man in his house, in the cabinet within himself; it alone has right to examine his inward conscience. Laws, on the contrary, look at the superficies of things they govern only out of the house of the citizen. Applying these considerations, can a state govern the conscience of the subject, watch over the fulfilment of religious laws, or reward or chastise,—when the tribunal is in Heaven, and when God is the judge? The Inquisition alone would be able to supply the office in this world. Shall the Inquisition return with its blazing torches? Religion is the law of the conscience: every law above this annuls it, because imposing necessity on duty, takes away merit from faith, which is the basis of religion.

The precepts and sacred dogmas are useful, luminous, and of metaphysical evidence: we all ought to acknowledge them. But this duty is moral, not political. On the other part, which in this world are the rights of man with respect to religion?—These are in Heaven: there the tribunal rewards merit, and does justice according to the code which the Legislator has dictated.

“All this being of Divine jurisdiction, it appears to me at first sight, sacrilegious and profane to mix our ordinances with the commandments of the Lord. To prescribe, then, religion, belongs not to the legislator; because it is his duty to award punishment to the infractions of the laws, that they may not become mere counsels. Were there no temporal punishments, nor judges that should apply these punishments, the law would cease to be law. The moral development of man is the first object of the legislator. Immediately that this development is effected, man supports his morality with revealed truths, and acknowledges it in fact. That is so much more efficacious, because he has acquired it by his own investigation. Again; the fathers of families cannot neglect religious duty towards their children. The spiritual Pastors are bound to teach the science of Heaven,—the example of the true disciples of Jesus, is the most eloquent teacher of his divine morality. But morality is not commanded, nor he who commands is master; nor ought force to be employed in giving counsel. God and His ministers are the authorities of the religion that works by means exclusively spiritual; and by no means the National body that directs the public power to objects purely temporal.”

Such are the sentiments of *The Liberator*. We do not pledge ourselves to prove, that where these prevail there will be correct notions respecting the nature or character of religion; but without much divination we may venture to say, that where they are acted upon, there will be ample toleration both to the native and the foreigner.

CORDOVA, 20th July.—The honourable House of Representatives of the province of Cordova, taking into consideration the law sanctioned by the General Constituent Congress, of the 4th of March of the present year, declaring the city of Buenos Ayres capital, has sanctioned the following project of decree:—“The law dictated the 4th of March of the year 1826, by the General Constituent Congress of the United Provinces, is not accepted by the Province of Cordova; considering it destructive of the fundamental law of the Association, which the General Constituent Congress is bound to observe *religiously and faithfully*. Let it be communicated to the Executive Power for its information and fulfilment.”

Cordova, 24th July, 1826.—The honourable House of Representatives of the Province, in a note passed to the Government, communicates the following:—

“Most Excellent Sir,

“The Legislature of this Province following the principles that it has adopted, to oppose a *dyke to the torrent of laws with which the Congress threatens the destruction of its institutions*; has determined, in the Session of yesterday, the inadmission of the law of the 15th of April; approving the project of decree and notice which precedes it, the letter of which says,—‘The Commission of Constitutional affairs has examined the law of the 15th of April of the current year, sanctioned in three articles by the General Constituent Congress, relative to the designation of qualities which the National Deputies ought to possess, and that to the Congress belongs exclusively the faculty of removing those who have entered on the discharge of their functions.’ Among many other reflections with which the Commission has been occupied, it has observed principally, that the deputies having been freely elected by the Provinces, and being of these, the faculty of treating of their dismissal, being expressed in our Provincial Code, that the qualifications of property, age, and abilities of them who should be appointed deputies, belong to it alone; and that it is incumbent on them to watch over the observance of this regulation; and ultimately being guaranteed the particular institutions of each Province by the law of the 23d of January, offers to the consideration of your honours the following project of decree:

“Article 1.—In deference to the justice, dignity, and liberty of the Province of Cordova, in *hatred to anarchy* and love of good order, that undoubtedly consists in a religious observance of the laws,—the law sanctioned by the *General Congress* on the 15th of April of the current year, is not accepted; because contrary to the institutions of the Province, which the Congress itself became bound not to alter until the promulgation of the Constitution. 2.—In virtue of which, the Province of Cordova is resolved to elect and remove its deputies according to its prudent determination. 3.—Let it be communicated to the executive power of the Province, for the purpose of transmission to the General Constituent Congress.

(Signed,)

“BENITO LAZCANO.

“JUAN PABLO BULNES.”

No one wishing well to the country can peruse this document without a feeling of regret that any acts of the Congress should have elicited expressions so injurious to the interests of the Republic, and to the Union in general. We will not enter into an examination of the motives which have impelled the authorities of the province; but one remark we shall make. If it be true that the preservation of the liberty and rights of the provinces have required this resistance to the General Congress, we should grieve that the others have not followed the example; and the natural inference would be, that they are neither free, nor deserving of freedom, because they have tamely and gladly received the yoke of bondage, and joyfully kissed the bond of their slavery.

BUENOS AYRES.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

The President of the Republic has decreed:

Article 1.—“Passports to any place out of the territory of the Republic shall be granted in every part of it, in the name of the President of the State.

2.—“They shall be signed with his orders in the capital of the Republic, by the Secretary of the Government; and in the Provinces, by the Governors of them.

3.—“Until their value be regulated by a law, they shall be delivered on paper of the class corresponding to the number of persons, at the rate of three dollars for every principal person, and one dollar for every child or servant.

4.—“The passports from one Province to another within the territory of the Republic, shall be written on paper of the correspondent class, at the rate of one dollar for every principal person, and four reals for every child, labourer, or servant in their service or company.

5.—“By the Minister of Finance the different models of each shall be regulated for printing; and also the other necessary orders.

“Signed,

“RIVADAVIA.

“Julian S. de Agüero.”

August 12, 1826.

THEATRE.

The second representation of the English Amateur performance, took place on the 12th instant, for the same charitable object as the first, viz:—to afford relief to the Widows of those killed, and for the wounded of the National Squadron. The prices were as before, double.

The audience was numerous, but not so crowded as on the first night. We noticed several high diplomatic characters. Admiral Brown and his family occupied a box near the stage. The gallant chieftain seemed to court privacy, and sat at the back part of the box all the evening: a number of his hardy seamen were dispersed in different parts of the house, amusing the audience with their jokes and criticisms.

The Play was *The Mountaineers*; with the Interlude of *Bombastes Furioso*, (without the music.) After the play, *Paddy Carey* was sung, and a recitation in imitation of Mathews; both well given. The scenery and dresses were appropriate and good, and the excellent Orchestra of the Theatre gave us some select symphonies between the acts.

It would be unfair strictly to criticise a performance undertaken for so laudable a purpose; but we cannot avoid noticing the high talents of some of the Amateurs, which inclines us to believe they have “smelled the lamps” in other climes than South America.

Octavian combined the advantages of a fine person, correct delivery, and a perfect knowledge of the stage. His full, deep-toned voice, often reminded us of Young.

Sadi would adorn the boards of a regular Theatre. *Lope Tocho*, the Spanish inn-keeper, we never recollect made so prominent a part of. In the quarrel scene with the Muleteers, one might have sworn he had been often engaged in such broils, so completely was he *au fait* to the character.

Kilmallock, the generous, open-hearted Irishman, was represented to the life; and, if we mistake not, by a “real native” of the *Emerald Isle*.—His brogue was both pleasing and natural.

Bulcasim Muley and *Violel* are, in theatrical language, “up-hill parts.”—They were respectably performed: as was *Ganem*, the *Goat Herd*, &c. But we missed the manly figure and voice of the *Rogue* who performed on the first night: his successor had considerable merit,—he appeared to have taken the character at a disadvantage.

One of the most extraordinary features in the performance is, that in a foreign country females could be obtained to perform the female characters; yet such has been the case,—and their efforts reflects the highest honour upon them. *Zoryda* was represented by a very young lady, whose greatest fault was excess of timidity. *Agnes* was lively and spirited.

In mentioning *Donna Floranthe*, we know not how to qualify our praise to escape the imputation of being “caught by a pretty face,”—for she is both handsome, and a charming actress, and looked admirably in her male attire. Her voice is truly melodious, and we picture to ourselves its silvery tones, under proper cultivation, giving utterance to the divine poetry of our Shakspeare. But she has great defects, which study alone can remedy: her *Floranthe* is too full of declamation, and studied attitudes. The following lines she gave with beautiful emphasis:—

“’Tis not of late that I have heard his voice;
But, if it be not changed,—I think it cannot,—
There is a melody in every tone
Would charm the towering eagle in her flight,
And tame a hungry lion.”

In Comedy, she excels. Her *Lydia*, in *Love laughs at Locksmiths*, was replete with archness and vivacity; likewise the little part she had in *Bombastes*. In such characters as *Lady Rachel*, *Little Pickle*, &c., she might compete with the regular drilled daughters of Thespis.

The gentleman who played *Solomon Lob* on the first night, and *Fusbos* on the second, has capabilities for the stage, of no common order. He fully identified himself with the characters, never once permitting his countenance to relax into a smile. *Risk*, *Tollerton*, and *Lob*, are denominated the “*graciosos Ingleses*.”

We cannot but admire the attention bestowed by the “*Hijos del Pais*,” on the performance. No sneering, or attempts to ridicule; and the boisterous noise of our seamen, so great a contrast to the general quiet habits of the Theatre, only provoked a smile.

The first attempt of the English Drama will be an era in the Theatrical annals of the country; and we return our thanks to the gentlemen who have promoted this most delightful and instructive of all amusements, which ever meets with the support of the great and liberal in every civilised nation.

We understand the receipts of the two nights will be placed in the Saving Bank, in names of Trustees; laying, perhaps, the foundation for a future *Chatham Chest*. Such a charity comes home to every English heart, especially when we reflect how many British and American seamen compose the memorable and renowned Squadron of Buenos Ayres.

(Communicated.)

UNIVERSITY.

A gentleman connected with this establishment has favoured us with a statement of the Classes and Students in the different colleges that form the University of Buenos Ayres. On looking over the list of studies, we cannot refrain from exclaiming—*tempora mutantur!* Not many years ago we might as well have expected to see the religion of the state changed, as to have seen a Greek class in the University. But we may thank the improvements of late years, that *Valerius Maximus** is not considered by the natives of Buenos Ayres, a better guide in literature, than *Aristotle* in metaphysics, or *Cobbet* by us in politics.

* The writings of this author have been adduced, by the opponents of the innovation, as infallible evidence that the Greek language is the sink of corruption, obscenity, and that vilest of all sins—*heresy*.

THE BRITISH PACKET, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

COLLEGE OF MORAL SCIENCES,—122 Students.
 COLLEGE OF ECCLESIASTICAL STUDIES,—40 Students.*
 In the UNIVERSITY,—Jurisprudence, 17; Medicine, 30; Exact Sciences, 6; Elements of Mathematics, 33; Philosophy, 52; Latin, 33 majors, 97 minors; Drawing, 75.—TOTAL, 343.
 Of these 30 also study English; 40 French; and 8 Greek, with the respective professors of these languages.

* It might be supposed, by the designation of the College, that the students were occupied in the study of Theology; but we believe there is not one of the number whose attention is directed to that branch of ecclesiastical education.

Last week there arrived here from Las Vacas, a Frenchman named Casimiro Veron, sent by the Commander-in-Chief, to whom he was delivered by Colonel Don Manuel Oribe, besieging Monte Video; who, in his communication, states, he had received authentic intelligence that the said Veron had gone from Monte Video charged with the duty of scattering through that province proclamations under the title of "*Porteño Oriental*;" the object of which was, to excite dissensions and divisions in the country: for which reason he had apprehended him.

If these statements are facts, of which we do not doubt, they may serve to explain the policy of the Emperor. Should all the military and naval forces which he possesses be found insufficient to support and maintain the cause which is at issue between him and the Republic, it requires little foresight to predict the nature of those measures which will form his *dernier resort*. When all other means shall have failed in the contest for the right of possession, he will avail himself of the feelings and passions of the multitude to foment parties among the patriots, cajoling some by the promises of peculiar favours, and insinuations of mean and interested views on the part of the other provinces; to point out to them their real or fancied superiority in situation and commercial advantages, and nourish the germs of faction and anarchy, which are no where so prolific as in the atmosphere and soil of revolutions.

His Excellency the President of the Republic, on the 12th instant, appointed Don Lucio Mancilla, Major-colonel of the National Army; also Don José Maria Aguirre to be Lieutenant colonel of the National Infantry.

By a decree of the 14th of August, Don Carlos Alvear is appointed General in-Chief of the Army of Operations in the Banda Oriental; also the General Don Miguel Estanbao Soler has received an appointment to the National Army.

It is reported at Monte Video, that 25,000 troops are expected from the Brazils at Rio Grande by the 1st of November.

CONGRESS.

In the session of the 12th, at night was terminated the discussion respecting a project for authorizing the Government to make the alterations it shall judge convenient in the organization of the Army. It was approved by a considerable majority. If we may judge from appearances, there will shortly be made some vigorous movements in the Banda Oriental.

In conformity with the resolution of the Legislature of Cordova, the deputies of that Province have presented to the Congress the official note directed to them by the Governor, in which they are informed, that the Legislature has seen fit to remove them from the deputation. One of the deputies, in a note of the 14th instant, has expressed himself frankly regarding the measures which have influenced his removal, and in a manner that evinces a disregard of consequences that may result from the conscientious discharge of his duty. These notes have passed to the Commission of Constitutional affairs. It is one of the most difficult tasks in politics, to conciliate private feelings and interests, without sacrificing general good.

BIBLES AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

IN ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH, OR GERMAN,
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NO. 13, CALLE DEL PERU,

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MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 15th of August, Mr. JAMES RUTHERFORD, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. Andrew Lowrey.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED: a respectable Servant Man, or an active Boy who has been accustomed to wait at Table. *Apply at the Printer's.*

PASSPORTS

Granted by the Authorities during the last week.

August 11.—Don Pedro Pereyra, to England; Gregorio Garcia, Goya; José Maria Lalinde, Cordova; Manuel Torren, Cordova; José Silva, Corrientes; José Cook, Cordova; Jose Escuti, Cordova.

August 12.—Don Miguel Badell, Las Vacas; Angel Roman, Caquel; Juan Antonio Sobrido, Goyo; Pedro Sobrido, Goya; Mariano Sanchez, Arroyo del Medio; Blas Hones, idem; Juan Albo, Salado; Juan Francisco Salgero, Arroyo del Medio; José Ignacio Bera, Parana; José Lazano, Manuel Gomez, and Ignacio Martinez, Las Vacas.

August 14.—Don Carmelo Alcalbal, to Santiago; Gregonio Aranjó, Corrientes; Santiago Spencer Wilde, Tucuman; Manuel Dominguez, Mendoza; Pedro Antonio Ramos, Cordova.

August 16.—Don José Maria Garcia, Las Islas del Tordillo; José Maria Vasquez, Las Vacas; Bartolo Almos, La Campaña; Antonia Roca, Mendoza; Ciriaco Fernandez, Los Ranchos; José Fernandez, idem; Vicente Martinez, Missions; Felipe Mulgresio, Chili; Donna Manuela Delgado, Las Vacas.

August 17.—Don Antonio Susu, Las Vacas; Sebastian Silva, Parana; Antonio Cueva, San Juan; Francisco Cordova, and Gregorio Luques, Cordova.

ENTERED.

August 12.—Don José Paulio, from Cordova; Venancio Rosales, idem; Pedro Saez Baliente, from Chuquisaca; Juan Plaza, from Mercedes.

August 14.—José Pedro, from Colonia; Domingo Fernandez, from the Brazilian Squadron; Friar Juan Picavea, Cordova; Martin Clara, and Manuel Balquinta, Rosario; Dennis Sullivan, Robert Nelson, and John Miller, sailors from Monte Video.

August 16.—Don Miguel Corbalan.

August 17.—Don José Arenales, deputy to Congress from Banda Oriental; Don Manuel Noges, Las Vacas.

Baptisms in the different Parishes, from August 10, to 16.

Cathedral, 7 males, 2 females; S. Nicholas, 5 males, 2 female; Piedad, 3 males, 2 females; Concepcion, 5 males, 3 females; Monserrat, 2 males, 2 females; Socorro, 3 males; San Pedro Telmo, 3 male, 5 female.—TOTAL, 28 males, and 16 females.

Deaths.

Cathedral, 8; San Nicholas, 2; Piedad, 2; Concepcion, 2; Monserrat, 3; Socorro, 4; San Pedro Telmo, 3.—TOTAL 24.

Marriages.

Cathedral, 2; San Nicholas, 0; Piedad, 0; Concepcion, 1; Montserrat, 0; Socorro, 4; San Pedro Telmo, 1.—TOTAL 8.

Medium heat of the Thermometer, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for the last week, 61 degrees of Fahrenheit's.

PRICES OF SPECIE.

Doubloons,	-	-	-	\$30
Spanish Dollars,	-	-	-	70 per ct. premium.
Quarter do.	-	-	-	55 do. do.
National Dollars,	-	-	-	60 do. do.
Cut stamped silver,	-	-	-	35 do. do.

FUNDS.

Cash on Discount, Bank,	-	-	1-2 per ct. per month.
Do. do. private transactions,	-	-	1 1-4 to 1 1-2 per do.
Bills of the 6 per ct.	-	-	45 per 100.
Do. do. 4 per ct.	-	-	proportionably.

Letters upon England,	-	-	30 pence the dollar.
Do. on Franco,	-	-	380 centimes the dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,	-	-	11 to 12 discount.
Shares of the Bank,	-	-	30 per et.

Posts set out from this city for the North, and National Army, in August,

	5,	12,	19,	27.	
Chili,	-	1,	8,	16,	24.
Peru,	-	3,	10,	18,	26.

Wheat is selling from \$8 to \$13, the fanega.—Barley \$5.—Indian Corn, \$8 to \$10.

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